



FRIENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.

109 E. JONES ST., RALEIGH, NC 27611

SUMMER 1984, VOLUME I, NUMBER 1



NEWSLETTER

FNCA ESTABLISHED

The first board of directors meeting was held in Raleigh on March 23, 1984. All but two of the directors were in attendance, as were a number of guests. New business included approval of by-laws and election of officers. Elected officers are:

President:	Mike Smith
Vice President:	Dolores Hall
Secretary-Treasurer:	Tom Burke
Executive Board:	Nancy King
	Bill Price (ex officio)

Since the March meeting, word of Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, Inc. has been

spread using a flyer mailed to numerous people and organizations. We also got a big boost by an announcement in the **Federation Bulletin**, the newsletter of The Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies. Our **Friends** organization is now a member of the Federation. In just a few months, membership in **Friends** has grown to over 50. We could use many more and will continue efforts to attract new members.

If you are already a member, please encourage others to join.

If you are not yet a member, we hope you soon will be.

Letter From The President

Dear Friends of North Carolina Archaeology,

Thank you for your confidence in this enterprise. On behalf of the officers, I will only say that we will try to justify increased confidence as the first year of our association proceeds.

You have already made some impact on the public at large; since the initial meeting, we have gained members. The Executive Committee plans selective mailings later this year to increase membership.

It is not too early to consider the **Friends** contribution to Awareness Month next April 1985. As it will be an opportunity to promote our group in support of archaeology across the state, we should be prepared. The Executive Committee would appreciate your thoughts and suggestions.

I have a number of reasons for being a part of **Friends**, as you all do. The pressures of economic development and technological

progress bear directly on the conservation of resources. Our society needs and deserves archaeological knowledge, at least as a counterpoint to fixation on the future as the totally 'new'. These statements express some of my reasons; but the main reasons are the people involved in archaeology and the interest and enthusiasm their working ways generate towards their scientific art.

We can launch our support for this **Friends** ship well, if we will.

--Mike Smith

The FRIENDS Logo

The **Friends** logo was designed by Board member Arline Castleberry. The upper design is taken from a shell gorget found at the Garden Creek Site, Haywood Co., NC, and represents land archaeology. The lower design representing underwater archaeology, is based on a water-like design found on many Mississippian period pottery vessels found in the Southeast.

ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH NOTES

From the Chief Archaeologist

The people of North Carolina have long been friends to the archaeology of the state. This is demonstrated by historical events, such as the purchase in 1937 of what is now Town Creek Indian Mound, by the many artifact collectors who have shared their knowledge of sites, by the presence of numerous archaeologists in public universities, and by the presence of active preservation-oriented programs in state government, such as the Archaeology Branch. So why the **Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, Inc.**? It is in part a hopeful, exploratory effort. Other similar organizations have had tremendous positive effects on the museum and archival programs of the Division of Archives and History, of which the Archaeology Branch is also a part. But, there is also real need for an organization whose purposes focus on preservation and public education. Despite numerous state and federal laws, and despite thousands of hours of effort each year by archaeologists, sites are still being lost to erosion, development, and vandalism. The job is too big for archaeologists alone. The public at large can help, but such help must be focused through an organization. In the long term, it is my hope that Friends will produce significant changes in terms of true preservation for the future, expanded research opportunities, and public understanding and appreciation for the

archaeological past. As a support group for the Archaeology Branch, Friends will allow us to share knowledge and effort to these ends.

In contemplating 'benefits' for members, I have focused on the triumvirate of pride, stewardship, and knowledge. As a result of belonging to **Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, Inc.**, I believe we can link the three--we should have pride in our past, we will take care of it for the future, and we will learn in the process. Those are intangible benefits for the most part, but they spring from the tangible evidence which is the mainstay of archeology. More immediate return (or benefit) will be found in issues of the newsletter. Beyond that, we are proceeding cautiously to get a feel for response, and to plan carefully so as not to over-commit our resources in money and personnel. But, I am willing to offer some suggestions as to goals fitting needs of the North Carolina archaeology: (1) a modern facility for the storage and analysis of artifacts; (2) incorporation of archaeology into the eighth grade curriculum; (3) surveys of all 100 counties; (4) a revolving fund for preservation of sites. Maybe some day, we'll even see a state museum devoted to archaeology.

--Tom Burke

The Branch Budget: Where do we get the money?

There are three sources of money used to support the Archaeology Branch's operations, staff, and programs. The bulk of money comes from regular appropriations by the North Carolina General Assembly to the Department of Cultural Resources. Within the department, the money funnels down through various administrative levels until it reaches the operating level within the Archaeology Branch. In recent years, operating budgets (i.e., travel, supplies, printing, etc.) have declined much more sharply than have state-funded staff levels, although the latter have also been reduced somewhat in recent years.

A second major source of money is from federal funds administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A significant portion of the Branch's operating budget, as well as a number of staff positions, comes from this source. A part of this same block of money is used to sponsor survey and planning grants, and more recently,

grants to certified local governments, or CLGs.

A third source is special grants, especially from the North Carolina legislature. For example, the 1983 legislature appropriated money to the Division of Archives and History for archaeological projects in Northampton and Forsyth counties. The funds were earmarked for specific sites in each county. Sources of other grants are similarly limited, but would include the likes of the North Carolina Humanities Committee (for a recent workshop on Cherokee archaeology and physical anthropology) or the U.S. Department of Commerce through its National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (for USS Monitor research and administration programs).

The programs and staff size of the Archaeology Branch are determined primarily by the actions of these two elective bodies, namely, the North Carolina General Assembly and the US

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Congress. Each has developed responsible archaeological legislation and has provided for operational programs for a number of years, in no small part as a result of concern and support for such programs expressed by the general public and by the archaeological profession alike. However, recent years of economic strain and growing fiscal austerity, especially at the federal level, threaten to reduce the overall effectiveness of offices such as the Archaeology Branch. We have compensated for budgetary and staff reductions each time. But, the end result of having less money is being able to do less in the interests of both the archaeological resources and the general public. It is never too late to help stop this reduction in programs or inform your elected officials of your support for archaeological programs in the state.

CLGs: What Can You Do?

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 require that each state establish procedures by which general purpose local governments (cities, towns and counties) may be certified to participate formally in the national historic preservation program. Although the federal government has recently issued final rules for this program, each state is required to develop its own regulations for certification of local governments. The regulations for North Carolina are presently being revised as the result of public comment and will soon be sent to the National Park Service for final approval.

The State Historic Preservation Office is required to set aside at least 10% of the money they receive from the Federal Historic Preservation Fund (through The National Park Service) for certified local governments. Each certified local government (CLG) will be eligible to compete for a portion of these funds. The CLGs will also review all new National Register nominations for properties within their jurisdiction prior to their consideration at the state level.

Archaeological resources may benefit from the CLG program in several ways. Archaeological sites may be designated as local historic properties through local preservation ordinances. CLGs are encouraged to appoint preservation professionals, including archaeologists, as members of their local historic preservation commission.

Certified local government grants may be awarded for projects designed to locate, identify and evaluate prehistoric and historic

Branch Activities

The Archaeology Branch was busy the first half of 1984. Here's a brief list of just some of the activities and actions of the first six months:

- survey of 50 acres in Tyrrell County (located two sites)
- survey and testing of 90+ acres in Caldwell County (10 sites)
- survey of portions of the Biltmore Estate (several sites)
- testing at the Haiti community dump (Durham Co.)
- testing at 31Rh129 (early prehistoric site) in Richmond Co.
- testing at historic Mordecai Place (Wake Co.)
- testing at the Richmond Hill Law School (Yadkin Co.)
- 94 other site and development area inspections
- 35 public lectures and professional talks
- over 1000 proposed development plans reviewed for possible adverse impacts on sites
- approximately 50 archaeological survey and testing reports reviewed
- 9 reports written
- 2 reports prepared for publication
- 5 National Register nominations completed and accepted for listing

archaeological sites. These surveys may be conducted on a local or county basis, depending upon the type of CLG and the availability of matching funds. Sites found during the survey that are considered important (i.e., eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places) can be considered during the future planning processes before the sites are actually threatened with destruction. If this information is made available to development planners and to persons charged with designing and implementing land use plans and zoning regulations, significant archaeological sites can be "set aside" for future investigation, interpretation and recreational purposes. In addition to providing preservation planning information, an archaeological survey should result in the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of those sites which are important. There should also be at least a summary interpretation of the history or prehistory reflected in the recorded sites.

For more information about the Certified Local Government Program, contact the Archaeology Branch, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

PRINCETON

A Study of How the System Works

In the course of its regular activities, the Archaeology Branch deals with archaeological sites in a variety of ways. For example, some sites are never actually seen by Branch staff, but are known to us through descriptions and evaluations provided by other professional archaeologists. In other cases, a staff member may make a brief (i.e., one day) field inspection to get a general idea of the nature and importance of a site. After that, other archaeologists may be involved in formal testing, evaluation or excavation at the site. Because of limitations on staff time and budgets, and given a multitude of priorities, it is seldom that staff are involved closely on a single site for a long period of time. But the Princeton site, in Northampton County, is an example of our participation over a period of five years.

Originally established in the mid-eighteenth century, the Princeton site became the first incorporated town in Northampton County in 1787. Set on the banks of the Meherrin River, the town served as a focal point for exchange of local products (vegetable foods, herring, and naval stores) for finished products such as nails and cloth. From all indications, Princeton was never a large settlement, consisting perhaps of only a dozen structures, including homes, taverns, stores, and warehouses. It did not last long. A variety of factors, including climate, difficulty of access to the river trade, and competition with nearby Murfreesboro (in Hertford County) led to its demise sometime around 1825. After that, the abandoned site became another piece of tilled land, plowed yearly and planted in crops of peanuts, soybeans, or corn.

In 1979, a Northampton County resident, Mr. John Woodard (now a member of our board of directors) contacted the Division of Archives and History to report his finding of artifacts at the site of what he believed was Princeton (Princetown). Staff of the Archaeology Branch conducted a site inspection and found historic and prehistoric artifacts scattered over an area of more than fifty acres. In particular, some areas were littered with bricks and brick fragments, suggesting that the plow was pulling up parts of buried foundations. Two more visits were made by staff archaeologists, who, with the help of Mr. Woodard, conducted test excavations.



Structural remains at Princeton.
(Photograph courtesy of the Foundation for North Carolina Archaeology, Inc.)

The results were exciting. A number of building remains were found below the depth of the plow disturbance, and the surface concentrations of brick fragments and other artifacts suggested the presence of several more. In addition, historical research was conducted by Dr. Jerry Cross of the Division of Archives and History (his work augmented that done earlier by Margaret Long Stephenson of Murfreesboro). The combined archaeological and historical information was compiled into a nomination for the National Register of Historic Places. The site was listed on the National Register in 1980.

The nomination process only tantalized Mr. Woodard and others, including members of the Archaeology Branch staff, who realized that too little was still known about the site. Mr. Woodard developed local support, including that of the Northampton County Historical Society, to encourage the local representatives to the North Carolina General Assembly to obtain financial support for

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additional archaeological investigations. A small amount was provided by the 1983 General Assembly. In addition, the Division of Archives and History provided additional grant funding from its federal allocation. As a result, the remains of one entire building were exposed, as was a part of another structure, in field work conducted by Dr. C. Michael Baker and Ms. Linda G. Hall, representing the Foundation for North Carolina Archaeology, Inc. Mr. Woodard and several other local volunteers assisted in the work.

Thus, the Princeton site is an example of what can be done to learn more about North Carolina's archaeological heritage. It involved very active local support, guidance and assistance from the Archaeology Branch, financial aid from the local, state, and federal levels, and a cooperative field effort between professional and non-professional archaeologists. The Princeton site is an example of the process through which a site

can go: reporting, inspection, evaluation, National Register nomination, data recovery through excavation, etc. While we were directly involved in the project's early stages, we had to take vicarious satisfaction in watching the results of excavations conducted by others in later phases. It reflects our role as managers and advisors in a geographically large state with abundant and diverse archaeological resources, as well as limitations on our activities given staff size, funding, and a heavy load of other commitments. Most important, it points out the need for active local involvement. The future of North Carolina's archaeological resources is very much in the hands of interested local citizens. Such people can make things happen by reporting sites, by broadening interests of historical societies to include archaeology, and by working with appointed and elected officials to make known the concerns of the public.

Fieldwork Around the State

The Research Laboratories of Anthropology at UNC-Chapel Hill, under the direction of Dr. Roy S. Dickens, Jr., conducted fieldschool and research excavations at 31Or11 and 231, located on the Eno River near Hillsborough. 31Or11 is a late prehistoric Siouan village; 31Or231 is a Siouan village believed to be the historically documented village of Occaneechi, visited by John Lawson in 1701. The research is designed, in part, to compare the two sites to gain some idea of the effects of European contact on the native culture.

The Research Laboratories, in conjunction with Warren Wilson College, are also conducting fieldschool excavations at the Warren Wilson Site (31Bn29), located on the Swannanoa River near the town of Swannanoa. It is a multi-component site (i.e., several periods of occupation), although it is perhaps best known as the type site for the Pisgah phase (ca. A.D. 1000-1450), which is considered ancestral to the present-day Cherokee Indians.

The Historic Sites Section of the Division of Archives and History recently completed several weeks of excavations and mapping at the Town Creek Mound Site (31Mg1), near Mount Gilead. Town Creek is well-known as the only (partially) reconstructed prehistoric site in the state, and is definitely worth the visit if you haven't been before.

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington, under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Loftfield conducted fieldschool excavations

at the Flynt Site (31On305), located on Chadwick Bay in Onslow County. The site is a large multi-component prehistoric shell midden (accumulations of discarded oyster, clam, and scallop shell) and village. Two radiocarbon 14 dates recently acquired for portions of the site placed the occupation at least from around A.D. 800 to A.D. 900. Part of the work this year was funded under a Survey and Planning grant from the US Department of the Interior through the Division of Archives and History.

UNC-Wilmington is also conducting survey and testing work on Permuda Island (31On196) this summer. The 60 acre island is almost entirely covered by archaeological deposits, the majority of which appear to be associated with the exploitation of the rich shellfish beds surrounding the island. Tom Loftfield and Paul Gardner are directing the work which is being funded by local developers Jack Oliver and Marshall Thomas prior to conversion of the island to residential development.

The Museum of Man at Wake Forest University is conducting a field school at the Old Garden Site (WFU/Yd28), a Middle to Late Woodland period site on the Yadkin River in Yadkin County. The work this year is designed to augment the work previously conducted at the Donnaha Site (31Yd9), not far from the Old Garden Site. The research is under the direction of Dr. J. Ned Woodall.

(NOTE: This is only a partial listing.)

North Carolina Sites: Profiles

Nequasee

East Main Street in the town of Franklin in Macon County is the location of one of the most important archaeological sites in North Carolina.

Nequasee was occupied intermittently as early as the Swannanoa Phase (750-200 BC) and was a major settlement among the Cherokee Middle Towns in later times. In its original state Nequasee served as a religious center of the Cherokee and had a sizeable village covering perhaps one hundred acres. The heart of the town was the town house erected atop an earthen mound.

Traditionally associated with the visit of de Soto, Nequasee played an important role in Anglo-Cherokee relations. It was here in 1730 that the first headman of the Cherokee, Moytoy, was elected and that the Cherokee acknowledged the supreme authority of King George.

Nequasee was destroyed by an expedition of British troops led by Colonel James Grant in 1761 during the French and Indian War. Later, the site was destroyed a second time by militia forces of the newly independent state of North Carolina, led by Brigadier General Griffith Rutherford.

Although the town of Franklin now occupies the area that was once Nequasee, portions of the village are believed to be preserved under the existing development due to filling prior to construction. In 1946, a group of Macon County citizens led a fund raising campaign to ensure the preservation of the mound. The town of Franklin now owns the mound and the deed specifies that it is to be preserved for all its citizens as a monument to the early history of Macon County.

Andrews Mound

During the late prehistoric and early historic periods townhouse-type mounds were common features at major Cherokee villages in the southern Appalachians. The Nequasee Mound served as such, as did the **Andrews Mound**, located in Cherokee County. The Andrews Mound and village site was occupied from about AD 1600 to 1800. Before the Civil War, an inn

was built on top of the mound, serving as a stopping spot for travelers between North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Although the site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, the owner decided to bulldoze it in 1975. It is now the site of a shopping center.



Andrews Mound
1972

Blue Rock Soapstone Quarry

Before the invention of pottery vessels, containers for cooking and storage consisted of baskets, wooden bowls, carved stone bowls and probably such things as turtle shells (as cups, dippers, and small bowls). For much of what is now North Carolina, the introduction of pottery did not occur until sometime after about 1,000 B.C.

The use of carved stone bowls seems to have been most common during the Late Archaic period, between ca. 4,000 and 1,000 B.C., although it may have continued sometime later, into the Woodland period.

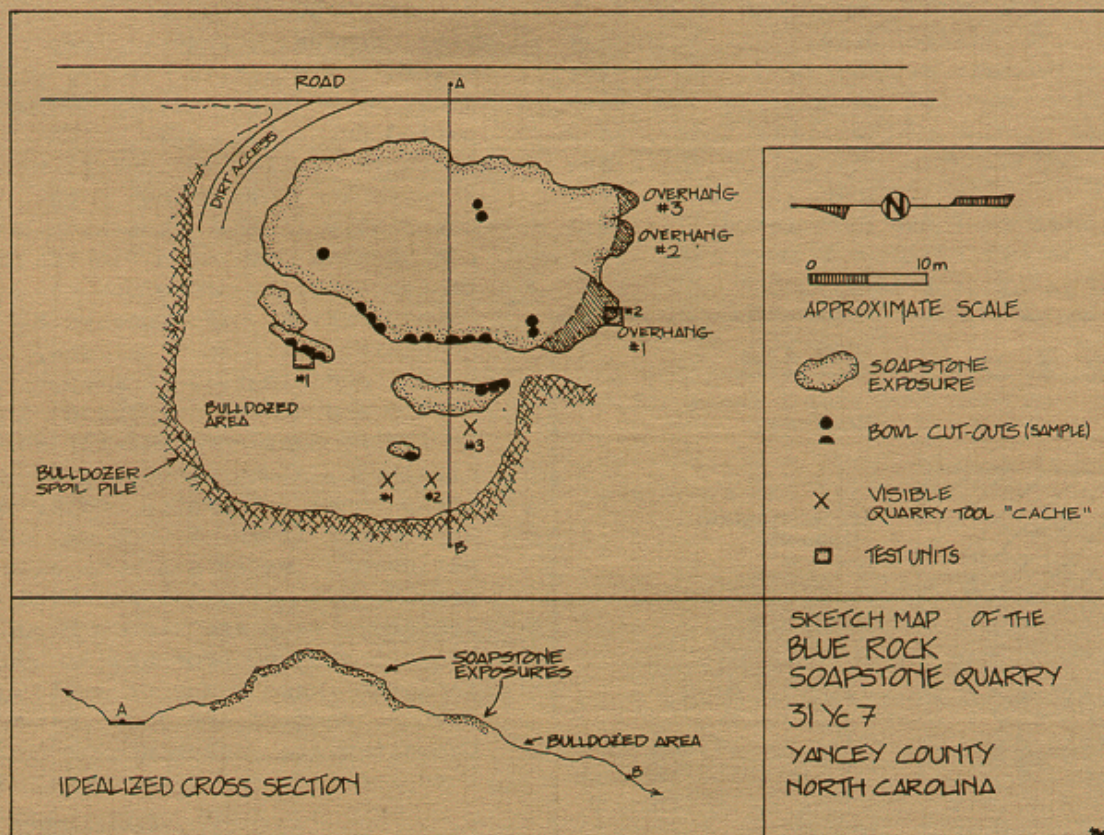
Soapstone, an impure talcy rock which occurs in many parts of the North Carolina piedmont and mountains, was a common raw material for carved stone bowls. The stone is easily carved into bowl form, and was also used for making smoking pipes and other small ornaments. The stone was quarried from natural outcrops using stone chisels and axes. Smaller stone, antler, bone or wood tools were then used to scrape out the finished bowl.

The Blue Rock soapstone quarry, located in Yancey County (in the mountains) was a relatively large source of the stone. The soapstone outcrop measures over 70 ft. by 50

ft., and it stands over 10 ft. high. The outcrop is marked by numerous "pockmarks" or depressions measuring from 1 to 3 ft. in diameter, many of which contain a small spur or pedestal-like projection at the bottom of the depression. The projection was left after the bowl "preform" or "blank" was chiseled from the parent stone and snapped or wedged out.

Evidence of the quarrying activities is also scattered around the outcrop. Massive amounts of soapstone quarry debris mixed with discarded (or dropped) tools covers a half-acre or more. Evidence of caches of quarry tools is also present, indicating that the quarry workers brought tools up to the site and stored them for future use.

Test excavations were conducted at the site in 1979 by Archaeology Branch staff and a report on the tests was published in the North Carolina Archaeological Council Publications Series in 1982. Since then, however, relic collectors have paid many visits to the site, and have destroyed much of the evidence of this unique and important type of archaeological resource. Efforts are now being made to protect the site from further vandalism and looting.



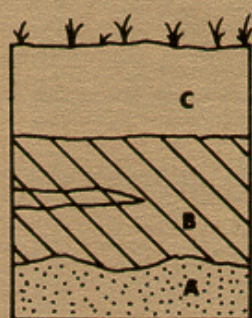
NORTH CAROLINA PREHISTORY

Part One: The Cultural Sequence

The prehistory of North Carolina spans a period of at least 12,000 years, during which time native (Indian) cultures developed, flourished, and changed. Their technologies also changed, as is readily evident in the varieties of such items as arrowheads (projectile points) and pottery. In dealing with the many changes and varieties of artifacts, archaeologists employ a vast array of terms, many of which have specific implications for the level of cultural complexity and development, the relative or absolute age of cultures or artifacts, and the geographic distributions of cultures and artifacts.

In this issue of the **Newsletter** we will introduce four of the most commonly used terms in studies of prehistory in North Carolina and in the Eastern United States as a whole: **PaleoIndian**, **Archaic**, **Woodland**, and **Mississippian**. These terms refer to the general cultural periods in prehistory, and are basic references in any discussions of sites or artifacts. The sequence of these periods comprises what is generally referred to as the cultural-historical framework, culture history, or cultural sequence (often used interchangeably).

Some of the basic characteristics of each of the periods are listed here. As with all things in prehistoric archaeology, some of the characteristics may not be exactly the same for all areas of the state. Like today, many differences existed from one end of the state to the other. In future issues of the **Newsletter**, some of these differences, as well as some of the other terms listed here, will be discussed in greater detail.



STRATA

Plowzone

Archaeological Deposits

Sterile Soil

Strata are layers laid one atop another.

Relative Dating does not refer to taking your cousin to a movie, but to establishing the age of artifacts in terms of "A is older than B, and B is older than C".

PaleoIndian Period

Dates: 12,000 (or more) to 9,500 years before present

Climate: cooler and wetter than today, with temperatures from 5 to 11 degrees F lower on the average, and more abundant rain, though spread more evenly through the year.

Vegetation: spruce-pine parklands and near-tundra conditions in the mountains and foothills; oak-beech-hickory-hemlock forests in the piedmont and coastal plain.

Artifacts: fluted and unfluted (Clovis, Hardaway, and possibly Palmer) spear points and knives; scrapers made on large flakes for working hides, wood, and bone; baskets may also have been used.

Settlements: poorly understood, but probably small camps of seasonally-mobile family groups who hunted deer, elk, bear, and possibly caribou. No evidence exists for hunting of extinct animals like the mastodon or ground sloth. Gathering of plant foods was probably important.

Archaic Period

Dates: ca. 9,500 to 4,000 years B.P.

Climate: gradual changes; temperatures and rainfall similar to today, with some evidence of a particularly warmer and drier period ca. 6,500 B.P.

Vegetation: similar to today, with deciduous forests and developing pine forests, especially in the coastal plain. Swamp communities developed as sea level rose.

Artifacts: variety of stone projectile points (Kirk, bifurcates, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax, Savannah River, and others), knives, scrapers, drills and others. Ground stone tools, including axes and atlatl weights, were developed, along with carved stone bowls (soapstone). Baskets, nets, mats, canoes and other items of wood or other perishable materials were also probably common, but have not survived at sites.

Settlements: many Archaic period sites are known, ranging from small hunting camps to large base camps or small villages; stone quarries are also known. Campsites are assumed to have been occupied seasonally to take advantage of

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the seasonally available plants and animals. Group sizes may have ranged from single families to several families (bands).

Woodland Period

Dates: 4,000 to ca. 400 years B.P. (varies somewhat across the state)

Climate: essentially the same as today, with some minor fluctuations.

Vegetation: same as today, with the addition of virgin forests and better soil conditions before disturbance by European-style farming practices.

Artifacts: first use of the bow and arrow; introduction of pottery vessels for cooking and storage; development of agricultural practices (corn, beans, squash, sunflowers). Small triangular arrowheads are common, along with many varieties of pottery. Earthen burial mounds were used, but were not common.

Settlements: large and small camps are common, as are larger and permanently occupied villages with substantial houses of wood or wattle and daub with thatched roofs. Some seasonal movements to collect available plants or hunt animals were still common.

Mississippian Period:

Dates: ca 700 to 250 years B.P.

Climate: like today.

Vegetation: much like historically-documented forest types, with localized modifications due to burning for agriculture or hunting.

Artifacts: similar to the more generalized Woodland period items, with the addition of new ceramic designs and art motif and the construction of elaborate temple mounds and political centers.

Settlements: probably much like the settlements of the Woodland cultures, plus villages associated with the temple mounds.

(Note: Mississippian groups appear to have been limited to the southern and western portions of the state, and may, in some instances, have been intrusive to otherwise Woodland level cultures. Both the later Woodland and Mississippian peoples often built stockades or palisades around their villages.)

Underwater Archaeology

Civil War Shipwrecks

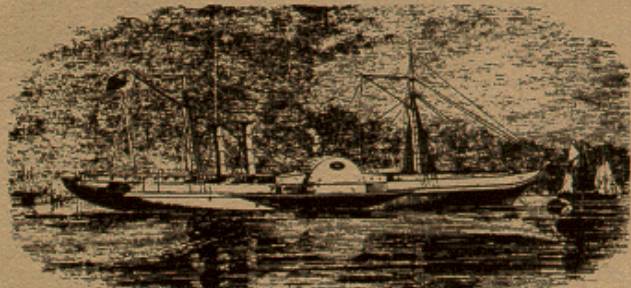
The Underwater Unit of the Archaeology Branch, based at Ft. Fisher, is currently conducting a study of Civil War shipwrecks along the coast of Brunswick, New Hanover, and Pender counties, to define a historic district for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the shipwrecks in the district are Civil War vintage cargo ships, referred to as "blockade runners". The blockade runners were sleek, fast steamers designed to race through the Union blockade of the Southern coast during the war. The studies will focus on 15 to 20 ships for inclusion in the district, including both blockade runners and naval vessels.

Recently, the Unit investigated what may be the **Wild Dayrell**, a British-built blockade runner. The side-wheeler was built in Liverpool in 1863 and sank in the vicinity of Topsail in 1864. Richard Lawrence, head of the Underwater Unit, estimates that the ship is about 230 ft. long and appears to be intact.

The Civil War was a period of transition in ship construction, as sails gave way to steam power and wooden hulls gave way to iron hulls. The shipwrecks along the southern North Carolina coast are a record of these and many other changes in maritime history. In addition, the blockade runners often contain artifacts and other important information about trade between England and the South during the Civil War, and about the changing demands and needs for goods as the war progressed. Studies of the shipwrecks provide information not only about the ships themselves and the technologies of construction, but about the wartime economy and culture. Designation as a National Register district will provide greater protection to the shipwrecks from dredging and other water-based development.

The efforts of the Underwater Unit are being augmented by work of the U.S. Corps of

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Shipwrecks

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Engineers. The Corps contracted with Tidewater Atlantic Research (Washington, NC) to study wrecks in the vicinity of Lockwoods Folly and Carolina Beach inlets, resulting in the discovery and identification of several ships, including the *Bendigo*, an iron-hulled paddle-wheeled steamer, the *Iron Age*, a wooden-hulled Union ship, and what may be the *Elizabeth*, a wooden-hulled side-wheeled steamer.

Notes on US Archaeology

Anthropologists have long believed that American Indians came from Asia via a land bridge which once connected the two continents in two separate migrations. Now scientists say there were three waves of immigrants.

Joseph Greenberg of Stanford University grouped the more than 1,500 American Indian tongues by looking for common sounds in simple words such as the personal pronouns, the numbers one and two and the parts of the body. These words tend to change very little over time. All American Indian languages can be placed in one of three groups.

Steve Zegura of the University of Arizona studied blood type groups among American Indians. His data show three groupings located in the same areas as Greenberg's groups.

Christy Turner of Arizona State University has been studying the teeth of Indians for twenty years. His study, too, indicates the same three groups.

These researchers agree with the conventional theory that the first group of immigrants came from northeast Asia at least 12,000 years ago. These people are the ancestors of most Indians in North and South America, including the Algonquins, Cherokee and Aztecs. A second group, ancestors of the Eskimo and Aleut Indians, came over some 4,000 years ago. But the third group, they suggest, entered North America about 6,000 years ago. These people, collectively called the Na-dene, are the ancestors of the Navajo, Apache, Tlingit and Haida.

Other anthropologists believe this third group arose from intermarriage between the other two groups. But the fact that three researchers came to the same conclusion independently gives further support to the three-wave theory. (from *Science* 83, December, pp. 7-8).

Books

In each issue of the *Newsletter* we will provide a list of some of the more interesting and useful books available on North Carolina archaeology, archaeology in general, and related topics. The four books listed here are probably the most widely read by both the professional and amateur archaeologists in the state.

"Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont", in *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* (n.s.), vol 54(5), by Joffre L. Coe (1964). An essential report for the truly interested. Contains information on site formation, stone and ceramic artifacts, and the chronological sequence in the piedmont of North Carolina. Available through the American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia), but also through most libraries.

The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeological Symposium, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow (1983). Contains four papers by David S. Phelps, H. Trawick Ward, Burton L. Purrington, and Joffre L. Coe, synthesizing the prehistory of the state. Covers the cultural sequence, artifacts, history of research, and research problems facing the professional. Available from the Archaeology Branch, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611, for \$7.00 postpaid (\$6.30 for FNCA members).

Cherokee Prehistory: The Pisgah Phase in the Appalachian Summit Region, by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville (1976). Covers the late phases of Cherokee prehistory, and includes discussions of the artifacts, settlement patterns, and excavations at Pisgah sites. Check with your bookstore or write the UT Press.

Cherokee Archaeology: A study of the Appalachian Summit, by Bennie C. Keel. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville Press (1976). Similar to **Cherokee Prehistory** by Dickens, but with emphasis on the earlier phases of prehistory. Write UT Press or check your bookstore.

FRIENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY

Briefs...

ALCOA has given the Division of Archives and History a license to protect and conduct research at the **Hardaway Site** (31St4), one of the most important prehistoric sites in the eastern U.S. The site has been ravaged over the years by looters, but is now posted, and anyone caught digging at the site will be arrested. The Archaeology Branch is now negotiating with ALCOA on similar arrangements for other important sites owned by the corporation.... The Division of Archives and History has awarded Survey and Planning Grants (funded by the National Park Service) to: the **Schiele Museum** (for archaeological survey in Gaston County), the **Research Laboratories of Anthropology, UNC-Chapel Hill** (for survey along the Dan, Eno, and Haw rivers), **Brett Riggs** (University of Tennessee, for survey of historic Cherokee archaeological sites in the mountains), **UNC-Wilmington** (for a National Register nomination for the Flynt Site, 31On305), and the **Stanly County Historical Commission** (for survey and testing at Colson's Ordinary, an 18th century site in Stanly Co.).... The **Archaeology Laboratories at East Carolina University** are conducting the analyses on materials collected earlier this year and last year at several sites in the northeast coastal plain as a part of the 400th Anniversary celebration. The work has focused on village sites occupied when the first European explorers and settlers came into the area.... The **Foundation for North Carolina Archaeology, Inc.** is compiling a list of potential volunteers to assist in fieldwork on endangered sites. If interested in volunteering or in becoming a member of the Foundation, write to: Foundation, P.O. Box 309, North Wilkesboro, NC 28659.

Archaeology Month - April 1985

Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, Inc.

YES, I/we want to help preserve and protect North Carolina's archaeological resources!

- ☐ Student/Senior Citizen (62+).....\$ 5.00
☐ Individual..... 10.00
☐ Family..... 15.00
☐ Institutional (libraries, etc.)..... 25.00
☐ Corporate..... 250.00

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME: \$ _____

Make checks payable to **FRIENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.**

109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

(Contributions are tax deductible)

Indian Heritage

The week of September 16-22 has been designated **Indian Heritage Week** in North Carolina...look for notices of activities in your area.

FNCA members get a 10% discount on all publications of the Division of Archives and History

The **Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, Inc.** is a non-profit organization established to promote public awareness and concern for archaeological resources in North Carolina through public support for the Archaeology Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and other professionally qualified institutions and agencies.

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Conference Notice

Cherokee Archaeology

On September 14 and 15, 1984, there will be a very interesting meeting of archaeologists, Cherokee Indians, and others at the "Conference on Cherokee Prehistory: the Archaeology of an Appalachian Culture". It is sponsored jointly by Warren Wilson College and by the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Funding support is being provided by the North Carolina Humanities Committee. The conference will be held at Warren Wilson College, Swannanoa, North Carolina. The conference will provide discussions of Cherokee culture history from a regional perspective, and will include as special topics settlement patterns, social organization, subsistence, and the transitions from prehistory to history. The general public is welcome. For further information, contact David Moore, Western Office, Division of Archives and History, 13 Veterans Drive, Asheville, North Carolina 28805 (704/298-5024).

ASNC MEETING

The fall meeting of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina will be held at the Stagville Preservation Center, Durham, on October 6, 1984. For more information on the Society contact ASNC, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Box 2, Alumni Building 004A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

EXHIBIT

The Cleveland County Historical Museum has put together an exhibit on the "Mound Builders". The exhibit includes materials from many areas of the East and will run through September. The Museum is located in Shelby. For more information call 704/482-8186.

Hardaway point...Colington ceramics...Pisgah phase...Woodland period... These are names applied by archaeologists to artifacts, cultures, and periods of time and cultural development. They have no real meaning in terms of what the prehistoric peoples may have actually called themselves or their tools; we'll never know that part of prehistory. The names serve only to allow archaeologists to organize and communicate information about the past.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This being the inaugural issue of the **Newsletter** we've tried to cover a broad range of topics dealing with North Carolina archaeology. If you would like to see specific topics covered in future issues, have comments on this issue, or have news to report about sites or activities in your area, please write to the Newsletter Editor, Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.



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